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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : A23L 1/30, A23D 9/00, A61K 31/23		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/24889
			(43) International Publication Date: 10 November 1994 (10.11.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP94/01041		(81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 31 March 1994 (31.03.94)		Published With international search report.	
(30) Priority Data: 93303171.8 23 April 1993 (23.04.93) EP			
(34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: GB et al.			
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(54) Title: NUTRIENT FATS HAVING IMPROVED DIGESTIBILITY			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The invention concerns triglyceride compositions useful as nutrient fats having improved digestibility. The compositions comprise: 1-95 wt.% of M₂L; 5-65 wt.% of M₁L; M = saturated fatty acid C₂-C₁₄; L = unsaturated fatty acid C₁₈+, 35-99.5 % of the total L being bonded at the 2-position.</p>			

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NUTRIENT FATS HAVING IMPROVED DIGESTIBILITY

Synthetic triglycerides comprising two different groups of fatty acid residues, i.e. fatty acids consisting of ω -3 unsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids in the C_8 - C_{10} range, wherein the fatty acid residues of the saturated C_8 - C_{10} range are preferably bonded to the 1,3-positions, while the ω -3 fatty acids are preferably derived from plant oils, marine plankton oils, fungal oils or fish oils are known from US patent 4,873,768 (although this is contradictory to the disclosure in column 4, lines 7-10 of US 4,873,768, where it is stated that the saturated C_8 - C_{10} fatty acid residues are preferably bonded to adjacent carbon atoms). A prerequisite for these triglycerides is that at least one ω -3 fatty acid residue is present and at least one C_8 - C_{10} saturated fatty acid residue. Therefore, the maximum amount of ω -3 fatty acid residues is 66 wt.% (i.e. two of these residues are present) from which at least 50% is bonded at the 2-position.

The above-mentioned triglycerides can be used in enterally or parenterally administered compositions. The above-mentioned fats provide a means for the addition of fat calories while the fats do not give rise to problems in the the reticulo-endothelial system and do not act as substrates for prostaglandin systems.

According to US 4,906,664, nutritional supports for patients suffering from cancer cachexia are obtained when the diet contains an amount of triglycerides containing medium-chain fatty acids and unsaturated ω -3 long-chain fatty acid.

In WO 92/19237, pharmaceutical compositions are disclosed that can be used in enteral preparations for treatment of

lipid malabsorption. The lipids contain MLM-type triglycerides (M = medium-chain fatty acids C₆-C₁₃ and L = long-chain fatty acids C₁₄-C₂₄, e.g. unsaturated fatty acid residues). It is disclosed that the lipid absorption is greater for MLM than for randomized MLM triglycerides.

According to WO 91/095597, triglycerides that contain at least one C₂-C₅ fatty acid residue and at least one C₁₆-C₂₄ fatty acid residue can be used as a biological agent with effect on the intestinal mucosa.

From the above-mentioned references it can therefore be concluded that fat absorption, and therefore the digestibility of a fat, is improved when the 1,3-positions in the fat are taken by medium-chain fatty acids. So, if a graph were to be drawn, demonstrating the digestibility against the content of medium-chain fatty acids in the 1,3-positions, it would be found that the digestibility of MLM fat (=M = medium-chain fatty acid) would be far better than that of LLL fats. Simultaneously, digestibility would be expected to be in linear relationship to the percentage of medium-chain fatty acids present in the 1,3-positions of triglycerides. Surprisingly, however, it was found that the digestibility of fats comprising a mixture of M₂L and L₂M fats with an overall M content in the 1,3-position varying between 0 and 100% has a digestibility which is greater than expected in theory.

Therefore, we found triglyceride compositions having a digestibility that is higher than should be expected. These triglyceride compositions comprise fats derived from saturated medium/short-chain fatty acids and fats derived from long-chain unsaturated fatty acids, wherein the composition comprises :

- 1-95 wt.% of M₂L-type triglycerides and
- 5-65 wt.% of L₂M-type triglycerides,

M being saturated fatty acid residues with 2-14 carbon atoms, preferably 6-14 carbon atoms;
L being mono- or poly-unsaturated fatty acid residues with at least 18 carbon atoms, the fatty acid distribution of L being such that 35-99.5%, preferably 40-80%, of the total L present being bonded at the 2-position.

Although the above-mentioned triglycerides are all very useful, a preference is expressed for the use of fats wherein the total amount of L is not 33-67 wt.% in case L is C_{18+} ω -3 only.

In particular, a preference is expressed for the application of a triglyceride composition according to the invention, wherein the amount of $M_2L = 10-50$ wt.% and the amount of $L_2M = 30-60$ wt.%.

Although M can range from 2-14 C-atoms, a preference is expressed for the use of saturated fatty acid residues having 8-12 C atoms.

As unsaturated fatty acid residue L, a great number of different unsaturated fatty acids can be applied. Examples thereof are oleic, linolenic, linolenic (both α and γ) and the essential fatty acids having at least 20 C-atoms, such as DHA ($= C_{22:6\omega3}$), E.P.A. ($= C_{20:5\omega3}$), or arachidonic acid ($= C_{20:4\omega6}$).

Although the above-mentioned triglycerides could be used *per se*, a preference is expressed for the application of blends of the above-mentioned fats with other fats. In these blends the presence is preferred of a structuring fat which makes it easier to apply the fats in food products.

Therefore, in another embodiment of the invention, we found blends of triglycerides comprising at least a fat A and a structuring fat B, wherein

5 fat A is a fat according to the invention which is present in 0.3-70 wt.%, preferably 5-45 wt%
fat B is a fat containing saturated fatty acid residues with 12-24 carbon atoms, its SAFA content being 20-80 wt.%, which fat B is present in amounts of 30-99.7 wt.%, preferably 55-95 wt%

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The structuring properties of fat B are best when fat B displays a solid fat content at 20°C (NMR pulse) of more than 15, preferably more than 20.

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Suitable fats B are obtained by blending fats C and D, wherein fat C has an ($L_2S + L_3$) level of more than 35 wt.%, preferably 35-85 wt% and fat D displays an $N_{20} > 30$, L being as defined above, S being saturated fatty acid residues with 16-22 C atoms.

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The preferred fats B which display the best structuring properties are fats B, wherein more than 25 wt.%, preferably 25-60 wt% of LS_2 is present (L and S as defined above).

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Other suitable fats B have an ($H_2M' + M'H_2$) content of more than 60 wt.%, H being saturated fatty acid residue with ≥ 16 C-atoms, preferably 16-18 C-atoms, M' being saturated fatty acid residue with 8-14 C-atoms, preferably 12-14 C-atoms.

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The blends very suitably should display SAFA levels of 20-40 wt.%, MUFA levels of 10-70 wt.% and PUFA levels of 10-70 wt.%, while simultaneously the ratio between ω -6 and ω -3 unsaturated fatty acids should vary from 2-20, preferably from 4-15.

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5 The fats and fat blends according to the invention can be applied as a fat phase in food products, such as spreads, margarines, cream alternatives, chocolate, confectionery, bakery products, sauces, ice creams, table oils, dressings, mayonnaises, enteral or parenteral products, wherein the fat phase at least partly comprises a fat according to the invention. The fats are also very useful in infant formulas, in which case the compositions also comprise proteins and carbohydrates (cf. EP 496,456).

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The amount of fat in these products can vary between wide ranges, suitable amounts being 1-80 wt.%; however, the actual amount will depend largely on the food product.

15 The fats according to our invention can be made by applying enzymic conversions, e.g. as disclosed in GB 1,577,933. The starting materials have to be selected carefully. Sources for the medium-chain fatty acids are, e.g., palm kernel oils or coconut oils. Sources for the unsaturated long-chain fatty acids are, e.g., sunflower oil, high-oleic
20 sunflower oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, borage, evening primrose oil, fish oil, safflower oil, linseed or oils derived from algal or fungal sources, such as Mortierella species.

EXAMPLES1. Preparation of an MLM-rich fat

5 1.1 Glycerol (1.25 g) was reacted with decanoic anhydride
(8.86 g) in the presence of dichloromethane (63 ml)
and Rhizomucor miehei lipase (2.5 g supported lipase).
The reaction was performed for 10 hrs at 20°C. The
product mixture was filtered and cooled over dry-ice.
10 The precipitate (1,3-dicaprin) was collected and
treated with silica to yield 2.76 g purified
diglyceride.

1.2 The diglyceride was reacted with 3.75 g linoleic
15 anhydride in the presence of 60 ml dichloromethane and
4-N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (0.255 g). After 2 hrs at
20°C, the mixture was cooled over dry-ice and the
product collected by filtration (yield 7.6 g). After
purification over alumina 4.8 g of a pure product was
20 obtained.

From analysis we could conclude that this product
contained 99% M₂L, comprising 66.8 wt% C_{10:0} and
33.2 wt% C_{18:2}, while 84.6% of the 1,3-positions were
occupied by C_{10:0} (on mole basis).

25 2. Digestibility

The digestibility of the above MLM-fat was measured as
follows:

30 1g of fat was added to 100 ml of an aqueous solution
containing 0.261 g sodium taurodeoxycholate, 0.368 g
calcium chloride and 0.877 g sodium chloride. An
emulsion was formed by homogenisation and
ultrasonication, and pH adjusted to 7.0. Hydrolysis of
35 the emulsion was determined by addition of 20-40 µl of
1% solution of crude pancreatic lipase (Sigma Type II,

buffered to pH 7) to 20 ml of the emulsion at 37-40°C. Fatty acid released by the lipase was neutralised by addition of sodium hydroxide to maintain a pH of 7.0. Rate of hydrolysis was calculated from the rate of reagent added. Mean slope was determined by linear regression in the time interval from 2 to 10 minutes after addition of enzyme. We found a digestibility of 107.

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3. The digestibility of sunflower oil SF-1 was measured by the same procedure (63% C_{18:2}; 24% C_{18:1}; %M in 1.3: 0%). We found a digestibility of 100.

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4. For comparison sunflower oil (SF-1) was reacted with C_{10:0} fatty acid in the presence of *Rhizomucor miehei* lipase. At the end of the reaction the fatty acids and partial glycerides were removed, and the product (SF-2) characterised:

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	FAME	2-position
C _{8:0}	0.6	0.1
C _{10:0}	27.3	0.9
C _{12:0}	0.2	-
C _{14:0}	-	-
C _{16:0}	3.4	0.8
C _{18:0}	3.2	3.1
C _{18:1}	17.9	25.1
C _{18:2}	46.5	68.3
C ₂₀	0.3	0.6
C ₂₂	0.6	0.1
C ₂₄	0.2	

48% of the total 'L' ($C_{18:1} + C_{18:2}$) was esterified to the sn-2 position. The sn-1,3 positions comprised 54% $C_{8:0} + C_{10:0}$ on a mole basis.

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The M_2L content and ML_2 content of SF-2 was 41.0% and 38.9% respectively. The digestibility of the two oils was measured as described above with the following result:

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	<u>Relative lipolysis rate</u> (mean \pm SEM)
SF-1	100 \pm 1.8 (n= 8)
SF-2	113.4 \pm 2.7 (n= 8)

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The SF-2 oil was hydrolysed in vitro at a significantly faster rate compared to the SF-1 oil.

5. From the above, it can be concluded that the digestibility of SF-1 was 100 (so for 0% M in 1,3); for SF-2 we found 113.4 (for 54% $C_{10} + C_8$ in 1,3) and for MLM (with 84.6% M in 1,3) we found 107. So, the SF-2 showed a digestibility that is greater than could be expected on basis of a linear relationship between %M in 1,3 and the digestibility.

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CLAIMS

1. Triglyceride composition comprising fats derived from saturated medium/short-chain fatty acids and fats derived from long-chain unsaturated fatty acids, wherein the composition comprises :

1-95 wt.% of M_2L -type triglycerides and

5-65 wt.% of L_2M -type triglycerides,

M being saturated fatty acid residues with 2-14 carbon atoms, preferably 6-14 carbon atoms;

L being mono- or poly-unsaturated fatty acid residues with at least 18 carbon atoms, the fatty acid distribution of L being such that 35-99.5%, preferably 40-80%, of the total L present being bonded at the 2-position.

2. Triglyceride composition according to Claim 1, wherein the amount of M_2L = 10-50 wt.% and the amount of L_2M = 30-60 wt.%.

3. Triglyceride composition according to Claims 1-2, wherein

M is saturated C_8 - C_{12} fatty acid residue and

L is mono- or poly-unsaturated C_{18} fatty acid residue from oleic acid, linoleic acid or linolenic acid.

4. Triglyceride composition according to Claims 1-2, wherein L is an essential fatty acid with at least 20 carbon atoms, preferably D.H.A. or E.P.A.

5. Blend of triglycerides comprising at least a fat A and a structuring fat B, wherein

fat A is a fat according to Claims 1-4 and is present in 0.3-70 wt.%;

fat B is a fat containing saturated fatty acid residues with 12-24 carbon atoms, its SAFA

content being 20-80 wt.%, which fat B is present in amounts of 30-99.7 wt.%.

6. Blend according to Claim 5, wherein fat B displays a solid fat content at 20°C (NMR pulse) of more than 15, preferably more than 20.

7. Blend according to Claim 5, wherein fat B is obtained by blending fats C and D, wherein fat C has an ($L_2S + L_3$) level of more than 35 wt.% and fat D displays an $N_{20} > 30$, L being as defined in Claim 1, S being saturated fatty acid residues with 16-22 C atoms.

8. Blend according to Claim 7, wherein fat B has an LS_2 content of more than 25 wt.%.

9. Blend according to Claim 5, wherein fat B has an ($H_2M' + M'_2H$) content of more than 60 wt.%, H being saturated fatty acid residue with ≥ 16 C-atoms, preferably 16-18 C-atoms, M' being saturated fatty acid residue with 8-14 C-atoms, preferably 12-14 C-atoms.

10. Food products comprising at least a fat phase, such as spreads, margarines, cream alternatives, chocolate, confectionery, bakery products, sauces, ice creams, table oils, dressings, mayonnaises, enteral or parenteral products, wherein the fat phase at least partly comprises a fat according to Claims 1-9.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 94/01041

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 A23L1/30 A23D9/00 A61K31/23

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 5 A23L A23D A61K C11C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 16, no. 269 (C-0952) 17 June 1992 & JP,A,04 066 052 (AJINOMOTO CO INC) 2 March 1992 see abstract	1, 10
Y	---	5-9
Y	EP,A,0 209 176 (UNILEVER NV) 21 January 1987 see column 9, line 24 - line 52 see column 11, line 5 - line 33 see claims 1,4,35	5-9
Y	EP,A,0 422 490 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY) 17 April 1991 see claims 1,2,6,9	5,6,9
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 June 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

24.06.94

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International Application No

PCT/EP 94/01041

C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	THE JOURNAL OF THE OIL TECHNOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA vol. 21, no. 1, 1989 pages 2 - 10 T.N.B. KAIMAL ET AL. 'Modification of vegetable oils by lipase catalyzed interesterification' see page 8, column 1, paragraph 3 - column 2, paragraph 2 ---	1,10
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A	WO,A,91 09597 (NOVO NORDISK A/S) 11 July 1991 cited in the application see examples 1-4 see claims 1-7 ---	1,10
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Information on patent family members

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PCT/EP 94/01041

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